

## TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The DEMOCRAT will be published every Thursday morning, at \$1.75 per annum, in advance. Two Dollars, if paid within six months, or \$2.25, at the expiration of the year. If no paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates:

For transient advertisements, one square or less, three weeks for \$1.00

Every subsequent insertion, .25

One square for one year, 8.00

Two ditto ditto 12.00

Half a column, 16.00

One Column, 25.00

Advertisements may be sent in through the Post Office free of postage on the part of the Advertiser.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

As we intend to adhere strictly to the above terms, we trust our subscribers will bear them in mind.

## THE DEMOCRAT.

"DEMOCRATIC AND FEARLESS; DEVOTED TO NO CLIQUE, AND BOUND TO NO MASTER."

NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

JUNE 17, 1841.

### REMOVAL.

The Office of the Ohio Democrat has been removed from Dover to New Philadelphia. Our Exchanges and Correspondents will please bear in mind.

### To the public.

The undersigned having associated themselves together as partners, this week revived the publication of the Ohio Democrat. Fully aware of the responsibility we have undertaken, and the obligations we are under to the public, as conductors of a public press, we assure the citizens of this county that the task has not been commenced without a due consideration, on our part, of the usefulness and benefit of that engine—a free press, when rightly conducted, and of its injury to society when badly conducted.

Newspapers are like Locomotives. If the steam is kept up to a proper height, community will be hurried along up and down the hills and the valleys of life, with the velocity of lightning; and their senses will be delighted with all that is beautiful, grand, and sublime in nature and art. But if the steam gets too low, you move along with a snail's pace, and never get to your journey's end with that satisfaction that you otherwise would. If suffered to get too high, why you are run off the track, down some dreadful precipice, going to ruin as fast as you can.

During the last campaign, the steam was up too high we admit. All the political papers had on too much steam. The passengers all cried "more steam," and what more could the engineers do, than open the valves. It was the will of the majority, and must be obeyed. But that time has gone by, and now that we have got the Democrat right side up again, we promise to move on neither too fast nor too slow. We shall endeavor to point out the beauties of Democracy, and trace the odious features of Federalism, wherever they may be found. To look at the Bank robbers and Swartwaters, as they are vending their way to Texas, Canada and the penitentiary. To mark out the counterfeiters and false prophets, so numerous in the land. To hold up the splendid mansions of Speculators and "Finnicians," and show the Farmers, Mechanics and other working men, how they live, and roll in luxury wrong from the producing classes, by fraud, violence, and knavery. To point out to the widow, and the orphan, the places where the men live, who robbed them of their all, and then turned them out beggars upon an uncharitable world. In fine, the Democrat will travel over the United States in search of truth, light and intelligence, and take notes of all that transpires. Taking care to wrong or injure no man intentionally, nor receive an injury from any man, without properly resenting that injury. If there are any who wish to go with us, now is the time to step aboard. Price \$1.75 in advance, or two dollars in six months.

In conclusion, we ask of our democratic friends a little "generous confidence." Young in years, we cannot bring into requisition much of that experience, and practical knowledge, so necessary to the station we occupy; but we shall from time to time lay before our readers, some able communications from experienced men. Our desire is, the advancement and promotion of the Democratic cause. For that purpose we intend to labor and live.

C. H. MITCHENER.  
C. F. MATHEWS.

We call the attention of those who want a cheap paper, to our terms. The Democrat will hereafter be published at \$1.75 per annum, if paid in advance. It will contain more reading matter, than any other paper ever printed in the County. We have also been at considerable expense in getting on "new type," some of which appears this week, and otherwise improving its appearance. Now is the time to subscribe.

We have a considerable amount due from subscribers, and advertising for the first year, and should feel sorry if some would pay up, merely by way of a joke. As we are determined not to be outdone in anything, we must have money, to slip through the tight places.

### Church and State.

The New Post Master General, in his report to Congress, recommends the discontinuance of the Sunday Mail. "This and the cutting down of the laborers wages, are the only species of 'Reform,' we have as yet heard of from this Hard cider Administration. How long time enough. The next breakfast we expect will be an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting Beer barrels from working on the Sabbath. Go it blue laws, and blue Fodera him.

We understand that Matthew Johnson, Post Master at Massillon, has been removed, to make room for Dr. A. C. Odell, Political stamper, Editor, and Anti-Slavery Minister. No appointments to office of political partisans! No corruption of the press! Oh no, O. Whiggery, what a sleeping beauty thou art! So says Medary.

The Philadelphia Times says, that several letters have been stolen from the Post office there, one from Virginia, worth \$1,200 in it. It must be recollected that the new Post Master there, required of his clerks an affidavit that they believed in "a state of future rewards and punishments." So we see they are determined to have their REWARDS, any how! This must be some consolation to those who have lost their money.

### Feast of the Judges.

A dinner was given lately to the traitor Talmadge, by the Conservatives of N. Y. Talmadge was drunk, and her was high times all round. The whig papers pub-

them, and the New Era added some more, which should have been published, but were not. Here are a few:

Our Country—Dear to our hearts as Poughkeepsie lots in our pockets.

The Late Charter Election—Money would not make the Mayor go.

The Talmadge Mob—One great turn deserves another.

Wisconsin and other portions of the West—The future asylum of the unfortunate.

The public domain—Our main dependence.

Land Agents and their grateful contributions from the spoils of office—"Half a loaf is better than no bread."

Pipe Layers and other abused members of the Conservative party—May they receive their reward at an extra session.

The memory of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold drank stalling.

Log Rolling—An honorable tribute paid by principle to interest.

The Whig Party—May it hang together for full four years on a stretch.

After an absence of upwards of three months, the Democrat again makes its appearance on the Watch Tower, and with a deferential bow, says to the Democracy of Tuscarawas: "Your humble servant. But, perhaps many may be disposed, before recognizing it, to curl their lips and in an imperative tone ask, 'where have you been?' 'What were you doing all this time?' 'Why was that watch tower abandoned, and left to be pillaged by an unprincipled and remorseless enemy?' Ah! the answer is easy—Had a very severe billious attack—which together with the horrible idea of dying by Starvation, brought on a paralysis. Prudence advised a 'Suspension Pill,' and, said she, 'lay low, for a time—keep low diet, and walk out in the open air—converse with those who have suffered from the same attack—very prevalent indeed—apply their remedy, and depend upon it you will soon get over it.' They all shook their heads, and nothing could be got out of them but 'dangerous case'—'Suspension pills'—'only remedy.' One old fellow (his name was 'Hard Times,'—said the suspension pills were the last best gift to man—the Universal panacea. So the ghost of the Democrat took one—it had the desired effect, and Reader, do you believe it, here we are, this 17th day of June, well and hearty, fully armed and equipped for regular duty. So much for so much. But that's not all.

The Times are sadly out of joint. The Democratic party have been beaten, and the Federalists have got into power. By what means we will not stop to tell. Their President had scarcely been installed, before he was called away to render up his accounts in another world. Another succeeded him. What he is now, we know not, but have every reason to fear that he will be a none of wax in the hands of Clay and Webster—those master Spirits of odious Federalism. They are the rulers. To them we must bow and "lick the rod that smites us," but we hope to God it may not be long. We hope a day of retribution will soon come. In obedience to their commands, to accomplish their designs, an Extra session of Congress has been called and is now in session. For what purpose 297 members of Congress are now in Washington, at an expense of 3000 dollars a day to the people, and for which the people must be taxed out of their hard earnings, every one must know. It is to tear down all that has been built up in the last twelve years. To repeal the Independent Treasury, and put the public money into the hands of Speculators that they may roll in affluence wrong from the industrious Farmers, Planters, Mechanics and other working men. To establish a National Bank break through the Compromise Act of '32, and enforce a High Tariff to give away the Public lands among the States, at a time when the Treasury is nearly empty, and to replenish that Treasury by indirectly taxing the already bare backs of the American people; and last though not least, to force Government to assume the State debts owed in Europe, and bind us neck and heels, soul and body to Foreign Stock Jobbers.

For all this, was Congress called together. How much of the budget will be acted on, time alone will tell. At any rate we have the worst to fear. A National Bank of some kind will doubtless be forced through, and then comes all the plagues of Egypt with it. An entire revolution every three years in the commercial system; contracts and expansions; Speculations and Bankruptcies; the money power warring with the Government; buying up presses, bribing and corrupting members of Congress; making rascals of honest men; importing voters from one State to another, to carry a Presidential election; grinding the poor, robbing and plundering the laboring classes, cheating the widow and the orphan of their all, and turning them out upon the world beggars. But what can the Democratic party do to arrest the progress of Federalism? They are in the minority. What of that! Never despair. Defeat is no disgrace. Then if our voice could be heard, we would shout to the whole Democracy of the Union, to be up and doing. To arouse as one man, and as a band of brothers rally round the Constitution and protest now and forever against a National Bank.

Some good and true democrats think it too soon, N. Y. so. "The Wolf is already upon the walk." Let us watch him. Let us watch the developments of the party now in power. Let us expose them. Let us show up the dangerous tendency of their doctrines. Let us spread abroad the light of truth, and sound democracy among the people. Let us endeavor to bring back those States that have slid away from us. Let us reason with the thousands of poor men, working men, and mechanics who assisted to elevate the present party, and convince them that THAT party is not THEIR party. That they have been led away by false prophets. That a party, having at its head such men as Clay and Webster, can never be the party of the working men. Let us remember that Federal principles are Federal principles; that federal principles are destructive of our rights, oppressive to the poor man, and can only be maintained, by fraud and violence.

We hold that all hard working poor MEN, [who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them] are Democrats in principle; Democrats at heart. And, when the Democratic press shall have convinced them of this immutable truth, those great principles laid down by Thomas Jefferson, will never again be laid aside to make room for those of the elder Adams.

To the Democracy of Tuscarawas, we pledge ourselves, to labor ardently in bringing about that glorious result which shall hurl the Federal party from their high places.

### Laborers Wages.

It is stated that the ten hour system has been abolished at Washington, and the laborers in the employ of Government, have had their wages reduced 25 cts. a day. Comment. SEVENTY dollars a day, for the President, and roast turkey.

## Distribution of the public Lands, and an increased Tariff.

The division of the public lands among the States, as a means of relief, is one of the greatest absurdities of the present day, disconnected from the views and secret motives of the speculators with whom the project originates. The Federal Constitution wisely gave to Congress the exclusive power of raising money by duties on imports. At the same time that it prohibited the States from issuing bills of credit, it left them the power of raising money by taxation; doubtless considering that if the States borrowed money they would accompany the loan by a tax to meet it. This would have been a sufficient check upon borrowing, if adhered to, and could have prevented the difficulties that now exist. Immense sums were however, borrowed, and far be it from the means of payment. The instigators of this extravagance now seek to evade the consequences by using the Federal Government as a mere sponge to raise money by import duties, which the States are constitutionally prohibited from doing. This is to be done by emptying the Treasury and misappropriating the funds belonging to the Federal Government. The speculators in their mad haste to get at the plunder, overlooked the fact that one and the same people have to pay the debts both of the States and of the Federal Government. The people of each State have to pay that they pay those of the States, and if money is raised by increased duties, the indirect tax paid by the people, will be double the direct tax, paid in the shape of duties. The effect of a duty laid upon imported goods, is not only to raise the price paid by the consumer to the same extent, but also to raise the prices in the articles of domestic manufacture, with which they come in competition. The average imports into the United States for the last ten years is \$127,000,000 yearly, or \$15 to each family. The consumption of each family, yearly of built domestic and imported goods is estimated at \$100. Therefore, it is proposed to raise \$6,000,000 by duties, the effect will be as follows:

Yearly imports,	\$127,000,000
Duty levied of 5 per cent,	6,350,000
Domestic goods consumed yearly,	\$165,000,000
Prices raised in consequence of tariff,	8,250,000
The people have consequently to pay	\$14,600,000,
in order that \$6,350,000 may get into the Treasury.—	
This money is to be put into the Treasury, to supply the place of the proceeds of the lands given away. The following is a table showing the population of each State, the amount of interest paid by each State, the amount which each State would receive under the distribution of the public lands, the amount which each State would have to pay on imported goods, under an increased Tariff, and the amount of tax directly and indirectly, on both imported and domestic goods. The annual average of imported goods, for the last ten years \$45 to each white family, is the basis of the calculation. The Government will raise probably \$9,000,000 to supply the deficiency caused by giving away the lands and to meet increased expense. We have estimated the tax at 7 per cent., on an amount of imports less than the annual average.	

State.	Popula- tion.	Annual interest paid.	Ratio of lands.	Taxon on goods.	Taxon on Imp. and Dom's.
Vt.	291,120	—	61,950	154,941	339,647
Maine,	501,443	99,000	99,120	261,450	581,000
N. H.	283,951	—	91,000	157,500	350,000
N. Y.	2,293,571	357,500	136,290	290,287	651,819
N. J.	1,166,593	—	124,500	55,490	121,198
Conn.	291,558	—	74,340	160,000	350,000
N. Y.	2,293,571	1,117,050	495,600	1,202,701	2,695,500
Penn.	1,719,115	1,600,000	346,440	903,000	1,867,000
N. J.	350,724	—	74,340	189,000	420,000
Del.	158,581	—	12,390	28,000	62,270
Md.	515,571	767,300	99,120	172,000	375,500
Va.	725,812	437,461	259,290	400,000	863,000
N. C.	461,070	—	161,070	238,000	493,000
S. C.	259,000	207,678	115,510	191,000	429,000
Gea.	383,203	45,000	115,510	191,000	429,000
Flor.	—	—	—	—	—
Ala.	331,000	609,230	61,950	161,220	386,000
La.	247,130	1,193,550	37,070	108,000	300,000
Miss.	179,857	625,000	86,290	37,000	211,000
Tenn.	625,422	357,408	161,070	344,000	741,000
Ky.	630,000	222,000	161,070	441,000	736,000
O.	1,498,533	823,485	225,410	706,000	1,497,000
Ind.	676,296	750,000	86,730	371,000	804,000
Mich.	211,001	250,000	12,390	131,000	277,000
Ill.	425,330	782,430	37,070	229,500	490,000
W.	290,357	93,520	24,770	157,500	353,000
Mo.	754,132	389,000	12,390	80,000	211,000
Wis.	30,506	2,500	—	2,500	44,000

13,886,429 11,060,354 2,924,790 7,341,015 16,047,710

This table shows the immense burden that will be thrown upon the people by this operation. They will have to pay \$5 in taxes for \$1 dollar received from the public lands; at the same time the latter will be utterly inadequate to the end proposed, and will but in a very small degree lighten the burden of taxation for State indebtedness. The increase of duties will also tend to retaliation on the part of foreign powers, and will still further restrict the market so much wanted for our produce.

To pay the floating debt of the Federal Government, already said to exist, a National Bank is to be created. In the creation of this stock what is to be set apart for its redemption if the old security—the public lands—which the public creditors have had since the formation of the Government, is to be given away! If the old States are afraid that the new States will become so powerful hereafter as to take the lands away, let them now unite in the creation of the debt and pledge the lands for its redemption, and for that of any other debt which may at any time hereafter be created, and compel the Government to keep within its income. The people will then be subjected only to the simple and direct tax for the payment of the State debts.—N. York Herald.

### From the New Era.

THE BEAUTIES OF MONARCHY.—The Public Ledger says, the cost of fitting up a nursery for the royal baby in Britain, is £40,000, or 200,000 dollars. This the amount of our Presidential salary for eight years! And the sum is appropriated to this purpose by a British Legislature! By the assembled wisdom of nation! We might laugh at this ridiculous folly did we not see something too serious for ridicule in its enormous wickedness if little Mrs. Coburg, or Mister Coburg choose to throw away this sum upon cradles, baby linen and rattles, nobody will do more than laugh, if they earn the money by the exertion of some useful talent. If he could teach German or draw maps, and she could teach music, or he could write instructive articles for the newspapers upon human rights or political economy, or she could write amusing and instructive tales or novels, and they get their money by such employment, they would do some good to atone for the folly of spending it thus. But neither of them do anything useful, when both are dead weights upon society, and when all this money is wrung from the hard earnings of industry, abstracted, not merely from the superfluities of the rich, but the slender comforts of the poor; the world should protest against the enormous abuse. The British subject is taxed from his cradle to his grave, and this tax inflicted on all the comforts and most of the necessities of life, taken from every poor family one third of its earnings. The corn laws starve the poor; the window tax deprives them of light; the tax on tea, coffee, sugar, soap, candles, every thing which even the poorest must have, inflicts suffering upon the masses of England, which all their untiring industry, their noble energy, cannot alleviate. And why this taxation? For crowns

placers, royal studs, royal kennels, royal surseries, royal horses, royal dogs, royal parrots, royal brats. The whole system is an outrage upon humanity! And how is it supported? By institutions that place the government in the hands of an aristocracy. Under general suffrages, a fair representation of the British people, such a system could not last for a year.

### From the Richmond Enquirer.

## UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF A NATIONAL BANK.

### CONTRAST BETWEEN THE ACTING PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

We present our readers with an extract from the Report of Mr. Ewing, laid before Congress on Thursday last; and an extract of a speech from Mr. Tyler delivered only seven years ago. What a remarkable contrast! How confessed assuming, unsatisfactory, is the Secretary's doctrine!—How clear, commanding and satisfactory is Mr. Tyler's! Can Mr. Tyler forget the immutable principles which he advocated in '34—or can any man expect to shake him by such sophistry as Mr. Ewing utters? The Secretary; however, it appears, is armed at every point—and ready to prepare a plan of a Fiscal Agent which is free from all Constitutional objections. Mr. Wise has submitted a resolution on the heels of the Secretary's report, calling upon him for such a plan. *Nous verrons.*

Mr. Ewing, after expressing himself strongly in behalf of a National Bank, charged with the equalization of the Exchanges, and the regulation of the currency thus proceeds:

Extract from Ewing's Report Extract from Mr. Tyler's speech.

"In whatever point of light the undersigned is able to view this subject, he is irresistibly led to the conclusion, that such fiscal agent, so framed as to possess those important functions, is alike essential to the wants of the Treasury and of the community. Such an institution should be framed with deliberation, for it must have high terms a United States duties to perform, and extend Bank. And indeed the five interests to protect and main argument of the promoter; and it should be whole whig party in the granted with care, for it would be liable to great and dangerous abuses. As the fiscal agent of the Government, and an effective regulator of the currency in a wide spread community, it should be steady and uniform in its action, and fixed and stable in its character.

"The undersigned has no doubt of the power of Congress to create such an institution—Experience has proved its necessity to carry out other expressly granted powers: it has been exercised and recognized by the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government during four fifths of the whole period of our national existence, and our national uniformity has received the uniform sanction of our highest judicial tribunals.

"Yet that power has been questioned by many wily and by quoting precedents, patriotic statesmen whose opinions are entitled to consideration and respect; and in a measure like this of high political import, which if wisely conceived and cordially concurred in, must have a great and enduring influence on the prosperity of the country, it is important, as far as possible to obviate objections and remove all scruples touching the question of constitutional power, and thus avoid the objections which have been urged against those heretofore created by Congress, it is, in the opinion of the undersigned, produce the happy results, and confer lasting and important benefits on the country.

"The undersigned, therefore, respectfully recommends the creation of such fiscal agent, and the repeal of the act of July 4th 1840, providing for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of public revenue, except the penal provisions thereof, which will probably require revision and modification.

"The argument derived from precedent, and used by a gentleman, is sufficient. How could the constitutionality of the Bank stand if precedent is to be followed? What becomes of the praises of the President for his veto of the Bank bill, two years ago? Twice has the Bank been chartered by the approval of all the constitutional organs of the Government. Thrice has it passed the two Houses of Congress—and, not to speak of subordinate tribunals, once, if no more, has it received the solemn sanction of the highest tribunal known to our jurisprudence. If, Sir, the mere dicta of Secretaries, added to the loose expressions of members of Congress in debate, be sufficient to nullify the recent proceedings of the Executive, how shall I and others who think with me upon the constitutional power to create a Bank be sustained? On one, utterly renounces this argument (of precedent) as unsound.

Now, here it will be seen that Mr. Tyler utterly renounces the argument, that because Congress has chartered a Bank—because Presidents have approved a Bank—because the Supreme Court has declared a Bank to be constitutional, that therefore he should sanction such an institution. We will soon see, however, what he means by saying that on this question he will be guided by "the great Fathers of the Republic School."

MACON.

NOTICE.—THE DEMOCRAT WILL BESENT TO A NUMBER WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN SUBSCRIBERS. IF THEY DO NOT WISH TO SUBSCRIBE, THEY WILL PLEASE RETURN IT. IF THEY RETAIN IT, WE SHALL CONSIDER THEM AS SUBSCRIBERS.

## PHRENOLOGY.

Mr. E. CORNING, will deliver a Lecture on the above science, on FRIDAY evening, at the Court House, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 12 and 1 half cents.

At the close of the Lecture he will be ready to examine those who are anxious for a correct delineation of both character and talents, at the small sum of 50 cts.

He stops at the Village Hotel, and will be prepared to-morrow in the forenoon, to examine those who may give him a call.

New Philadelphia, June 17.

## B. M. A. THERTON, Attorney at Law

And Master Commissioner in Chancery, OFFICE CENTRE ROOM IN THE BRICK BUILDING NORTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order made by the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County, at their last term, the subscriber as Administrator of the estate of Daniel Towns, deceased, will sell at public auction, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1841, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House in New Philadelphia, the following real estate, viz: Lots No. 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 420, 142, and 54 feet of Lot No. 419, in the town of New Philadelphia, and out lot No. 8, adjoining said town.

Said lots No. 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 420, and 54 feet of Lot No. 419, will be sold subject to the dower estate of Mary Ann Towns, widow of said Daniel Towns.

ARTHUR B. ROWLER, Administrator.

June 16, 1841.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY order of the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, I shall proceed, on the premises, on the fourth day of July 1841, to sell by public auction, the following described land situate in said County, viz: the south half of lot 26 in the Salem tract containing by estimation eighty six acres, property of Jacob Lauring late of Tuscarawas County deceased.

RICHARD TAYLOR, Adm'r.

June 17, 1841.

## Saddlery.



## WM. SHEAR,

TENDERS his sincere thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage he has received, since he has commenced business. He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance and increase of patronage. He still continues to manufacture MEN AND WOMEN'S SADDLES, on the newest fashions and of the best Materials. Also all kinds of CARRIAGE, DEARBORN, WAGON and BOAT HARNESS, with every article in his line of business required in the country.

He flatters himself that that the execution of his work will be satisfactory to those who may employ him. He will sell on moderate terms, and take Back Hides, Galls, and other trade at liberal prices, in payment for work.

New Philadelphia, June 17, 1841.

## The Village Hotel.

BY C. F. ESPION. THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a house of public entertainment, by the name of the VILLAGE HOTEL, at his former residence in the town of New Philadelphia, where by attending in person to the wants of his guests, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

He deems it unnecessary to speak of the summer in which his TABLE, BAR, &c., will be furnished, believing that those who may favor him with a call, will need no further recommendation to induce them to call again. He will, however, say, that no effort shall be wanting on his part, to accommodate travellers, and render their stay with him agreeable.

BOARDERS will be taken by the week or month on the most reasonable terms.

C. F. ESPION.

New Philadelphia, 17th June 1841.